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## BOOK REVIEWS

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THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF TROPICAL DISEASES. E. R. Stitt. 421 pp. 86 illustrations. P. Blakiston's Son & Co., Philadelphia.

This work is more than ordinarily interesting to the parasitologist because of the position and work of the author, who has also written a good text on animal parasitology. The present book emphasizes the clinical aspect of the subject, and is intended as a companion volume to the earlier work. Fortunately, the idea is not carried out rigorously, for in each case a brief statement concerning laboratory diagnosis concludes the discussion of a particular disease.

The classification of diseases which is distinctly modern brings together those due to protozoa and those due to helminthes in two of the chief subdivisions of the text. The discussions of these organisms, while necessarily brief, are in the main very good, as they certainly are complete. The author's style is attractive and his knowledge of the literature in this field unusually broad. In a few cases poor figures were selected, but in general they are adequate, though variable in effect.

FLIES IN RELATION TO DISEASE: Bloodsucking Flies. Edward Hindle. Cambridge University Press. 1914. 8°. 398 pp. 88 figures.

This volume belongs to the Cambridge Public Health Series and is a companion volume to one on Non-Bloodsucking Flies. The introductory chapters discuss clearly and briefly the general problem of the indirect and direct transmission of pathogenic agents, the relation of the definitive and intermediate hosts and their parasites, the external and internal anatomy of adult flies, the anatomy and development of the immature stages and the classification of flies.

The general subject is introduced by a tabulation giving a complete list of the families containing bloodsucking species, a list of the species known to transmit an infective agent, the disease transmitted, their geographical distribution and the authorities responsible for the record. This table is supplemented by another giving the known species of Anophelinae, their present generic location, notes on their habits and connection with malaria. The text contains analytical tables for the identification of the families of Nematocera, Brachycera and Calyptratae, for the identification of the genera and species of Psychodidae and Culicidae, the genera of Muscidae and the species of Glossina.

The families are arranged in their systematic sequence, and under each there is given a detailed discussion with figures of the external and internal anatomy of the adults and immature stages, the habits and development of the immature stages, their enemies and means of combating them. Following the systematic discussion in each case, there is a careful consideration of what is known regarding the various diseases transmitted by bloodsucking flies and their causal organisms, the morphology, life cycle and development, and in many cases maps showing the geographical distribution of the insect carrying the parasite. The chapters dealing with malaria, yellow fever, dengue, filariasis and trypanosomiasis are especially full and to be commended. It is a well-arranged, clearly written, readable volume.

HANDBOOK OF MEDICAL ENTOMOLOGY. By William A. Riley, Ph.D., Professor of Insect Morphology and Parasitology, Cornell University; and O. A. Johannsen, Ph.D., Professor of Biology, Cornell University. Ithaca, N. Y.: The Comstock Publishing Co., 1915. 348 pp.

The appearance of this splendid volume will do much toward placing this country in a leading position in medical entomology, such as it now occupies in other branches of applied entomology. Moreover, the wide distribution which this work is certain to receive doubtless will cause an awakening of interest in

the subject and a recruiting of the workers from the ranks of the entomologists and medical men which should do much to further our altogether too meager knowledge of the relationship of insects and acarines to disease.

While the authors do not profess to have had extended experience in research along these lines, they show a broad acquaintance with the literature of the subject from ancient to modern times, and have exhibited marked skill in assembling in concise form the principal facts recorded by an army of investigators in all parts of the world.

The subject is treated by grouping the matter according to the way Arthropods are connected with the various maladies. It was expressly not the authors' desire to treat all of the diseases known to be carried by Arthropods, but to endeavor to cite a number of the best illustrations of the different methods by which insects act as disease vectors. This has resulted in the omission of some well-established cases in which insects play an important rôle. It is regrettable that more information might not have been given regarding the life history and habits of some of the Arthropods, as the possession of such knowledge lends much to the solution of the problems of insect control, and often suggests the potentialities of an insect or a group of insects in disease transmission.

The style of the authors is interesting, the print good and the illustrations, though largely borrowed, are well chosen and very satisfactorily reproduced. The compactness of the volume is also a desirable factor. Certainly the work will be of wide usefulness.

SOME MINUTE ANIMAL PARASITES OR UNSEEN FOES IN THE ANIMAL WORLD.  
H. B. Fantham and Annie Porter. 319 pp., 56 figures. Methuen & Co., Ltd., London.

The authors state that the aim of the book is to give a readable account, popular but accurate, of the life histories of some microscopic protozoal organisms that produce disease in higher animals, including man. Emphasis is laid on topics of economic importance: sleeping sickness, malaria, dysentery and kala-azar in man; tsse-fly disease and redwater in cattle; coccidiosis in game and domestic birds; certain fish maladies and insect diseases. The relations of parasites to their environment and to commerce are discussed in certain chapters, so that the needs of students, sportsmen, breeders are met, as well as those of general readers. The task is great and the book modest in size.

After reading it one lays the book aside with mingled feelings of satisfaction and regret; satisfaction that the authors have succeeded so well and regret that more topics are not handled in similar fashion by those who can speak with such authority on the subject treated. Especially in this country is there a dearth of books on the advances of science in definite directions that can be commended to the general reader unfamiliar with the intricate terminology and technicalities of the investigator. Usually either the men who know cannot write, or those who write do not know. But this volume is both accurate and attractive.

The senior author has done much fine work on difficult problems involving the Sporozoa, and the junior author has also demonstrated her grasp on parasitic protozoa, so that it is not surprising to find a masterful treatment of the topic. The work is marvelously complete when one considers the narrow limits of space and the complexity and unfamiliarity of the subject. Unlike most elementary treatises, this one is generous in the citation of authorities, and so far as noted accurate, a virtue conspicuous by its absence in most such books. One feels like applauding this virtue, because it is usually confined to more technical publications, and yet it is the general scientific reader who has most need to hear the names of those who have laid the foundations of the science.

Furthermore, this book reads well. Scientific terms are used sparingly, and when employed are carefully defined. The authors adopted the plan of discussing these organisms from the biologic rather than from the taxonomic standpoint, and while they use with accuracy the scientific names of the various